

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Tea.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

30 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,

has lately received for sale the following or titles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.

Zollkoffer's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls. 50 cts in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jass's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 3 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 8th.

Dr. Ramsey's History of South Carolina, 2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensary, all now publishing by subscription in town.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jass's Surveying.

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Gibson's and Jass's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 3 vols. 12mo.

PROPOSALS

BY BENJAMIN EDES & CO.

OF BALTIMORE,

For Publishing a New and Valuable Work

by Subscription, entitled,

An Universal Dictionary

OF

Commercial Geography;

CONTAINING all that relates to the situation and extent of every commercial state in the world, and a comprehensive and correct account of their agriculture and products, their manufactures, fisheries and mines, and the commerce resulting therefrom—their laws, customs, tribunals and administrations of commerce—their land carriage and navigation; their banks and commercial companies; their monies weights and measures; their exports and imports; their exchange and the balance of trade; their colonies, &c. &c. arranged in alphabetical order—From the French of J. Pencier, author of the Dictionary of police, of the Methodical Encyclopedia, &c.

The publishers have been at great expense in obtaining the only translation, revised and corrected by gentlemen of well known talents, which will make about 15 vols. 8 mo. containing 600 pages each, dedicated to the Merchants of the U. S. Copy right secured according to law.

The work now proposed to the public may be said to be a miniature view of the commercial world, unfolding the commerce of every climate. It combines the experience of past ages with the trade of the present day. In the author's preliminary discourse and introduction, will be found a most interesting history of commerce from remote ages progressively until the publication of the work, together with the tables of the money of the different nations of the world; tables of the old and present weights, & measures of distance, surface, solids and capacity in France, adopted since the revolution &c. &c. Therein all the intricacies and labyrinths of trade are brought into one view.

The high estimation in which the Commercial Geographical Dictionary is held in Europe, induces the publishers to cherish a hope that in their expectations of remuneration they will not be disappointed. They know not of any work in the English language on the subject of which it treats, of so general importance.

Gentlemen acquainted with the real merits of the work will be highly gratified in seeing it in English dress, to effect which the publishers have not hesitated to encounter a very obstacle, and brave every expense. They are determined that the work shall be executed in a style which shall not detract from the character of the American press.

CONDITIONS.

The work will make at least 15 large octavo volumes, containing 600 pages each, and printed on a new type and paper of a good quality.

It will be delivered to subscribers bound in boards, at 83 for each volume, payable on delivery. To non subscribers the price will be enhanced.

It is expected one volume will be delivered each month from the commencement. A list of the patrons of the work will be added to the last volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.

May 16—22.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust to the subscriber, from John Potts and wife, his wife to secure the payment of certain sums of money due to the Bank of Alexandria from George North and co. will be exposed to public sale at auction on Wednesday the sixth of June next at 12 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises.

A certain Lot or piece of Land, with the buildings thereon, bounded by Henry, Orange, Payne and Patterson streets, and which is subject to a ground rent of one hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents per annum, &c. &c. Terms of sale Cash.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

May 12th. 1810.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Negro Fellow,

Accustomed to the sea. Apply to the

May 20.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT,

The beautiful new Ship

ALPHA,

Burthen about 500 barrels—

This vessel is in all respects complete and an uncommon swift sailer. Apply to Captain Gilbert Howland, on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

FOR BOSTON,

The regular trading Brig

LOGAN,

Joseph Hammett, Master;

Will sail in five days, and will take two hundred barrels on freight—for which, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle,

Who have received by said Brig and for sale.

4 cases China Sinchaws and

Sarsenets;

30 boxes Dipt Candles.

May 20.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat brown coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3—8.

Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

15 bbls. first quality New Orleans sugar.

30 bales Upland Georgia cotton.

8 bbls. Jamaica and Antigua rum.

15 do New England do.

15 bbls. first quality molasses.

10 bales rice.

60 do Bengal Indigo.

400 do. Potatoes.

15 bags heavy pepper.

15 do. pimento.

10 boxes Best Albany chocolate.

30 do. Bakers do.

30 qr. casks Malaga wine.

300 reams writing and wrapping paper.

AND ON HAND,

London particular Madeira

Do. do. Tenerife

Sherry

Sicily, Madeira & Port

All of the first quality in pipes and quarter casks.

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

and

Hyson Skin

30,000 lbs. green coffee in cags, and a general assortment of all kinds of groceries.

Selects flour for family use.

WINE

TEAS

May 20

Notice.

Partnership which existed between

WONDA V PILES, was dissolved

on the 2d of April last. All those indebted to said Partnership are requested to come forward and pay

George Gordon.

May 21.

GEORGE GORDON

Respectfully informs the Public, that he

intends to carry on the

Blacksmith & Wheelwright

BUSINESS,

on the street, between King and Prince

streets, near the Washington Tavern, where

he has placed a favor him with their cus-

tomers, and on having the work done in

the best manner, and on the most reasonable

May 21.

May 21.

May 21.

May 21.

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May 21.

May 21.

May 21.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will be sold, at public sale, on the

premises, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th day of June, 1810, (if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place) so much of the tract of land known by the name of

WEST GROVE,

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. The tract proposed for sale lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and contiguous to the bridge. It includes some handsome sites for building; besides several other advantages of situation. Terms of sale cash.

The above property will be sold at private sale at any time before the above mentioned day, on application to Richard M. Smith, Esq. Train or Francis Hammett, Esq.

The Commissioners.

June 1.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing TWO COWS and a HEIFER, from John Harley, which I am informed he is now offering for sale, as they are my property, and I have not given any consent to their being sold.

Ann Harley.

June 1.

Union College Lottery.

State of the wheel after the 24th day's drawing:

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.

1 10,000

2 5,000

3 250 tickets each.

3 of 1000

20 500

15 200

20 100

57 50

122 20

3949 10

Total gain of the Wheel 1290000.

The first drawn Ticket on the 24th day of drawing, which was last Monday, entitled to 250 Tickets, from No. 1000 to 2500, inclusive; and on the 24th day's drawing the first drawn Ticket is entitled to 250 Tickets, from 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive, which will be drawn on Monday next, and on the Monday following, which will be the 24th day of drawing, the first drawn Ticket will be entitled to a Cash Prize of 25,000 Dollars.

TICKETS at present selling at Twenty Dollars, but as there are very few in market, there is a probability of their rising much higher.

R. Gray.

June 1.

Just Received and for Sale,

5 chests of Hyson Tea

2 do. Young Hyson do.

300 pieces Company Yellow Nankens, first shop—all of the latest importations.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

For the Alexandria Gazette.

THE DAY.

By DAVID DEVIOUS, Esq.

NO. I.

"Through many 'devious paths I stray.'"

DEVIOUS, indeed, will be the path of the essayist who with his pen shall attempt to keep pace with the varying, fantastic and ephemeral topics, modes, whims and oddities of the Day. Like the *ignes fatui* of the night, they assume such incalculable modifications of color and appearance, appear and vanish with such fantastic inconstancy, that of them, as of those vapors, we have scarcely opportunity to know any thing, but that they are produced by the combined action of *Stagnation and Corruption*.

Were I inclined, after the example of the great author of the *Night Thoughts*, to pursue my similes to the utmost perceptible points of comparison, I might observe likewise, that as those exhalations are modified in their nature and appearance by the variation of the principles that compose them, arising from the different situations whence they originate, in the same manner the whims and oddities of the Day are infinitely distinguished by different colorings of extravagance, proceeding from the circumstances and character of the good people who are infected with them.

It is this infinite diversity of coloring in the Joseph's Coat of Folly, that gives such constant and profitable food to the Student of the art of the naturalist who delights in tracing the same animal from the equator to the pole, under every different appearance and texture of its covering. Is it for its ill to the exquisite sensations which these carpers at human folly derive, from this varying tone in all its changeful variety of hues? Of this tribe of characters, there is none that enjoys so exhaustless a source of amusement, as the rulers, cavaliers, and laughers at the Day. In one view, indeed, every extravagant mania that sometimes occurs to astonish or amuse us in the history of our good forefathers, has been the folly of the Day. The spirit that inspired the *preux chevaliers*, and mad cap knights of chivalric date, was the folly of their Day. The pious Crusaders bowed low to the folly of their Day: Liberty and Equality have been the follies of their Day. But whims of this compass and complexion do not come within the proposed limits of our Diary: it is the thousand Metamorphoses of Fashion; the Proteus shapes of Folly; the caricatures of character that present themselves in "daily scenes and domestic occurrences," with which we design, and have determined to amuse ourselves, with the same benevolent intention, tho' not with equal assurance of success, with regard to our Readers.

Yet I am ready to flatter myself, after such an exposition of my aim, that I shall attract to myself no ordinary share of attention. For surely, an author who descants upon themes which are on every body's tongue, and apparently occupy every body's mind; which appear so nearly to approximate what is ill-naturedly termed, *scandal*, possesses rational ground for supposing that he will attract to himself every body's attention; not implying however that he is endowed with any portion of address, in the treatment of those subjects, at all superior to that of his readers; candidly professing his belief, that in the discussion of the vagaries of Folly, Fashion, and Character, as exhibited in their acquaintance, they may lay claim to no despicable share of liberty.

Its whim, folly and fashions do not, however, bound the entire scope of the Day;

there is also the literature of the Day, which he who casts a glance on the multitudinous progeny of productions that each Day dushers into being, will confess, to be no confined field for the observation and disquisition of the Day. There is the Poetry of the Day; there are the Tours of the Day; the Romance and the Novels of the Day; among which we do not despair to find subjects that shall occasion us, with hearty good will, to mount the chair of Scriblerus, tho' with no irrational expectation that we shall sometimes sit there, not to laugh, but applaud. We should anticipate the reproach of lukewarmness to our good democracy, of not having inspired the breath of zeal for the public good, or of not conforming to the colour of the Day; did we not sometimes discuss with our readers, the Politics of the Day.

In this introduction of myself, it would be a palpable and very uncommon mistake, did I omit to impress upon those before whom I shall have frequent occasion to appear, an adequate sense of the importance and dignity of myself and the topics of my intended disquisitions. I would by no means have my readers to suppose, that the reputation of the periodical essayist is as ephemeral as the duration of his subjects: that would be doing manifest injustice to the path I have chosen, and numberless of my predecessors in it. The well-read and *polite* reader has no occasion to be told, that he who possesses *real* skill in furnishing that delicious banquet a satire or invective against whim, oddity, nonsense or vice, in whatever age he may write, or at whatever distant period he may be read, in spite of all the shadows which remoteness of time or difference of manners may cast over his pictures, arguments and allusions, is still read, cherished and admired: the complacency of our attention to the follies of our brethren, tho' our elders by centuries, is his certain passport to immortality.

As I recollect that it is not perfectly decorous to moralize to a company, before one has properly made his *entree*, I shall not stop to remark on this strange, but indubitable quality in our nature, nor to examine how far it forms a part of the general character of our Day, remembering it will be more seemly previously to examine that character more in detail.

Were we situated more in the neighbourhood of the poles, I might consider it indispensable to prepare my readers for the Day, by a longer continuation of the twilight; in other words, I might lengthen out this prefatory paper, and introduce myself and lucubrations more gradually to their acquaintance. But as he holds himself bound to conform in a slight degree to the physical, as well as the moral Day, Mr. Devious must excuse this abruptness of his introduction by his proximity to the equator; hoping that as the Day advances it will throw light upon his intentions, and afford to his readers an opportunity of judging where it is likely to be as dull, heavy and stupid, or as cheery, bright and agreeable Day.

From the Virginia Patriot.

KING LOG.

The course pursued by our government for the last fourteen months, has excited the surprise if not the contempt of all parties. In their measures there has been neither system nor energy. Every thing has gone on at sixes and sevens; what was approved by one branch of the national councils was rejected by another; what was proposed one day was withdrawn the next, and no measure was either adopted or rejected without greater differences of opinion and more inextricable confusion than was ever before witnessed since the building of Babel. Our government in fact, through all its branches, has been a perfect political thermometer, in which the mercury has risen or fallen in exact coincidence with the impulse imparted by foreign nations from abroad, or domestic factions at home. Like a worm upon the unignited end of a fire brand, we have crawled first to one side to make our escape, then to another, then back again to the place from which we started—and we have, as though quite in despair, relinquished all further exertion, set quietly down, folded our hands upon our bosoms, and are waiting with all christian meekness and humility for the fire to consume us.

During the whole of Mr. Madison's administration, but one step has been taken that even approached to energy and decision; and this was in a momentary ebullition of passion occasioned by the wounded pride of our secretary of state. Even the dissolution of Mr. Jackson's therefore, is so far from indicating real energy in our councils or decision of character in the individuals who conduct them; that it is, by inference, a proof of their ineptitude. The resolutions of our wise congress, intended as a salvo to the cabinet for that proceeding, tending in reality only the more completely to expose their weakness; like a drunken man, who instead of concealing his situation by sitting still and saying nothing, must needs discover his infirmity to every one by continually swearing that he is sober.

It is natural, in contemplating such a mass of stupidity, weakness and inconsistency, to enquire whence it proceeds, and how it happens that the affairs of a great & growing people, naturally inquisitive and jealous respecting their political transactions, are conducted in a manner which might have disgraced the talents of a school boy.

Were I to answer the enquiry, I should attribute the whole to the peculiarities in the character of Mr. Madison. The Whig has called him "KING LOG," and I believe an attentive observer will be struck with the characteristic aptitude of the title. That Mr. Madison is a man of no common understanding or acquirements, I shall readily concede. On a question of abstract politics, no man can reason more learnedly or argue more fluently; but the reason and arguments would not be his own. He could quote you, chapter and verse, what all the celebrated political writers of the three last centuries have said upon any subject; he could point you to an hundred logical reasons for adopting this opinion and rejecting that, and two days afterwards he could raise at least as many unanswerable objections to those very reasons; but you would readily perceive that not one step in the whole progress of conviction or refutation was his own, and that at most he had but furnished an ingenious superstructure to a borrowed foundation. It is his misfortune, that with the most ample materials and the most brilliant talents for forming a judgment of his own, he almost uniformly chooses to rely upon the judgment of others. His mind has wonderful capacity, but no decision; it can theorize with the most beautiful perspicuity; but it wants that energy and fixity, that unbinding firmness and pertinacity, which is requisite in reducing theory to practice and practice to a system.

If I do not greatly mistake, the preceding sketch of the character of our president will furnish a complete key to the mystery which might otherwise involve the late transactions of our government. It will explain how it happens that Mr. Madison, with all his talents and his popularity, is in reality but a mere cypher in the regulation of our political transactions. Without energy to form and enforce a will of his own, he leans upon the will of others. When the tempest begins to threaten the ship of state, he skulks below himself, pockets the chart, throws the compass overboard, and leaves the helm to the management of the first one that can seize it—to a secretary, a general, a senator, or a foreign minister. These men are all opinionated, selfish, headstrong and ambitious, each has a different port in view, and each, as he can get a momentary pull at the rudder, steers the ship a different course.

But to drop the simile: a great part of our present difficulties, both in our foreign and domestic relations, have been occasioned by the president's resigning the responsibility which it was his duty to assume. Instead of acting from and for himself, he has been guided in one measure by Smith, in a second by a Gallatin, in a third by Giles, and in a fourth by Macon. The consequence has been that, the presidential influence and control so necessary to marshal and direct discordant sentiments and passions having been lost, every one has acted as suited his own whim, interest or inclination. Our cabinet ministers, like the old feudal barons in a regal minority, unrestrained by presidential guidance and authority, have fallen to loggerheads amongst themselves. The two houses of congress, left to manage their own affairs in their own way, have been continually playing a game of cross purposes; and the majority in the lower house, so long accustomed under Jefferson to be guided by executive leading strings, and feeling, now no longer the restraints of such a guide, have broken loose from the shackles of their leaders and set all union and subordination at defiance. Hence arose a five-months session spent in doing nothing. Hence almost every measure that was proposed, was amended, and

shivered, and contained, and enlarged, and dissolved, and re-dissolved, and dissolved, and at last nothing remained of the original bill but the name—and all this only that the original and the amendments might suffer one common fate of being rejected at last; and hence also every measure that was finally adopted was doomed to be filtered and sifted, through committees of the whole, committees of revision, select committees and committees of conference; so that all the substance of the original was frittered away and it remained, like the nightingale of the heathen philosopher, *vox, et preterea nihil*—a collection of words without meaning—a mere dish of water-gruel.

It is an insult to tell the people, as most of our democratic prints have done, that the whiffing, time-serving, shilly shally measures of the present administration have been the necessary consequence of the peculiarity of our situation. If there have been any peculiarities in our situation, it is the peculiarity of having such a set of blunderheads for our rulers; and for them to apologise by such excuses, is for them virtually to acknowledge their own incapacity.—A WASHINGTON would have found no such difficulties. It is the storm, the quicksand and the lee shore that try the skill of the mariner—any land-lubber can steer the ship with a fair breeze and plenty of sea-room.

But the truth is, that the aspect of our affairs, at the accession of Mr. Madison, presented no peculiar difficulties. Any man in his situation, with only a slender portion of his speculative talents and a good share of common sense and practical reason joined to a proper portion of energy and decision, would long ere this have placed our national concerns upon a prosperous footing. If therefore we are at present involved in almost inextricable perplexities; if we are without union or perseverance at home, and without character or consideration abroad, we may thank democracy, and above all, we may thank the pusillanimity of *WASHTON* for the blessings of our enviable situation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

Yesterday arrived schooner Adventure, Armstrong, 24 days from Lagaira, and informs that on or about the 20th April a sch'r arrived at that port from Spain, bearing dispatches to the governor of Carracas, with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French, except Cadix. This news flew before the messenger, the people of Carracas, the metropolis of that part of South America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose, and a body of them met the messenger, seized his dispatches and carried him to goal. They immediately after seized the governor and commander in chief at Carracas, brought him down to the harbor under guard of an hundred men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port, on board of which they put a few other officers and sent her off; at same time they took up the Lieutenant Governor of Carracas and the commandant of La Guira, and eight days after shipped them off also. The Spaniards of Carracas and La Guira, with the country round it, also Barcelona and some other towns, it was said, had declared themselves independent of all the world, with the proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne, that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance. The people have appointed a junta, and now organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the governor up in the streets while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or spilling of blood; or any other disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers. After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off, and the vessels suffered to depart. The populace at first seized the sch'r that brought the dispatches, but the capt. of her telling a plausible story, and that he wished to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the sch'r, slipped off. It was said, among the papers of the Gov. which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the governor of Carracas was in the French interest, and held a treasonable correspondence with the French. The Spaniards seemed very wrath against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

Madder.

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of 1st first quality Madder—And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

The brig Sophia, captain McIntire, from this port, arrived at Cowes on the 19th of April.

The last official accounts from France have at length roused the indignation of the administration, and that in no slight degree.

That they have been most deeply and damnably duped by the French for years back is all the excuse they can make for their pusillanimous conduct. If the villainy of Bonaparte was not apparent before, it is now glaring as the noon day sun. The administration can no longer deny that they see it. Congress will probably be called together in a very short time. They must be called. The administration will not act without the concurrence of congress. Probably they will wait till the arrival of the John Adams; yet, whatever documents she may bring there is little doubt of the necessity of a speedy call of congress.

Perhaps our government has promised Bonaparte more than the people would suffer them to perform. He has waited and waited, been put off and put off, till he now finds the administration cannot purchase the people to go to war with England, and he is now determined not to wait longer.

(Independent American.)

Edward Livingston has sued Thomas Jefferson, damages laid at 100,000 dollars, for disposing of him by force of the battery which the court of New Orleans had decided to be his. The editor of the Enquirer, who is an universal genius, and has therefore a law library in his head, asserts that the claim is not worth a 100 cents. We advise Mr. Livingston to desist immediately; as the case is already decided by Mr. Ritchie: who sayeth very sagely that "magistrates, when they discharge their duty to the best of their judgments, are not liable in damages." But friend Ritchie doth not inform us what is the remedy when magistrates do not perform according to their judgments. Friend Ritchie quoteth from sundry writers learned in the law. "No action on the case will be against a judge for what he does as a judge." "A judge is not answerable to the king or the party for mistakes or errors of his judgment, in a matter in which he has jurisdiction." Why then neighbor Ritchie, was judge Chase tried? If Mr. Jefferson uses the armed force of the U. States to despoil an individual of his property to the amount of 50 or 100,000 dollars, and the individual brings an action against him; if he can show legal authority for what he done he will be acquitted: if he can show no legal authority, yet it shall appear to the court that he thought himself authorized, and his conduct arose from a mere error of judgment, he will be discharged, yet congress will feel bound to do justice to the individual injured: if it shall appear to be a wanton, malicious act, he will be made responsible for all damages.

Of so much it hath seemed good unto us to give thee knowledge: And, if thou wilt take it kindly, we will advise thee hereafter not so suddenly to give thy determination. Let the ignorant judges of the supreme court of the United States, awed by the authority of the learned opinion of the editor of the Enquirer, should be away in their decision, fearful of exposing themselves to rule and censure should they differ from an oracle of the law. And we would advise thee to remember the precept, *non ultra crepitum*, let not the pedagogue go beyond the spelling book.

(Ibid.)

SCIENCE OF DRAINING MONEY FROM THE TREASURY.

Pension establishment of the Administration Printers.

Pay and emoluments of William Duane, President's Printer, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Rifle Regiment—

	Per ann.
Monthly pay \$60	\$720
Rations 5 a day, 365 days, being 1825 rations	365
Forage \$11 a month	132
Servant 1 soldier at \$5 a month	60
Servant's rations a year	73
Total	\$1350

Besides the above, the first colonel is entitled to an allowance for fuel, candles, and quarters; and when not on the "tented field" the amount necessarily will vary according to the expensiveness of the place where he lives, and the extent of his establishment. The lieutenant colonel Duane, to execute the duties of his office, must live mostly at Philadelphia. He carries on the business of printing all sorts of matters for the president, Robert Smith, secretary of state, and others, under such instructions and imperial orders, as he may, from time to time, receive from Mena. Turreau, or his royal master, through any of his secret and more confidential agents. The lieutenant colonel Duane's establishment is known to be extensive, and his rents must be high. He has been at Philadelphia almost the whole time since he was selected by that disinterested patriot, Mr. Jefferson, to be lieutenant colonel. He was once, as we recollect to have heard, sent across the Hudson, to spend a few days on a court martial at New York. Mind and body, the lieutenant colonel is too precious to France, as well as the U. S. for his valuable life to be exposed on the deadly marshes near New Orleans. How is the lieutenant colonel's account for quarters, fuel, candles, and rations, adjusted at the treasury? Is he, like the commander in chief, the puissant Wilkinson, allowed extra rations, for commanding at a separate post? What allowances are made for quarters, fuel, and candles, &c. &c.? For what buildings do the U. S. pay rent, fuel, and candles? For the lieutenant colonel's house only; or for printing-office, shop, and all? We wish some of the accounting officers would publish the lieutenant colonel's account, in extenso. We should like best to see it under the hand of that good man, Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, who we understand is one of the greatest cyphers in the world. (Connecticut Mirror.)

The Editor of the United States Gazette is indebted to a mercantile gentleman of Philadelphia for a Dutch paper of the 9th April, containing a copy of a treaty between Napoleon and his brother, the king of Holland. The following is a translation of such parts as appear to be interesting to the people of the U. States.

From the Royal Courant of the 9th of April, 1810.

TREATY.

His majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his majesty the King of Holland.

Wishing to put an end to the differences, which have arisen between them, and wishing to render the independence of Holland to correspond with the present circumstances into which the orders in Council of England, of 1807, have placed all the maritime powers; have agreed:

Art. 1. Until the English government shall have officially withdrawn the restrictions, contained in her orders of council of 1807, all trade whatsoever between the ports of Holland and the ports of England is prohibited. In case particular reasons should make it necessary to grant licences, only such as are delivered in the name of the emperor, shall be valid.

2. A body of troops of 18,000 men, 3000 whereof are to be cavalry, and consisting of 6000 French and 12,000 Dutch, shall be placed on all the mouths of the rivers, together with officers of the French custom house, to watch, that the contents of the preceding article are put in force.

3. These troops are to be maintained, fed and clothed by the government of Holland.

4. All vessels transgressing the first article, which may be taken by French men of war or privateers, shall be declared good prizes, and in case of doubt, the difficulties can be resolved by his majesty the emperor only.

5. The restrictions in the preceding articles contained, shall be withdrawn, as soon as England shall have withdrawn her orders in council of 1807. And from that moment the French troops shall quit Holland and leave to her the full enjoyment of her independence.

6. His majesty the king of Holland, in order to co-operate with the forces of the French empire, shall have in the road a squadron of nine ships and six frigates, armed and provisioned for six months, and ready to go to sea by the first of July next, & also a flotilla of one hundred gunboats, or others vessels of war. This force shall be maintained and kept in constant readiness during the whole of the war.

10. All merchandise brought by American vessels which have entered the ports of Holland since the 1st of January, 1809, shall be taken in sequestration and left to France in order to dispose thereof according to circumstances and her political relations with the U. States.

11. All merchandise of English manufacture are prohibited to Holland.

12. And measures of police are to be taken to keep a watchful eye upon and take into custody all importers of prohibited trade all smugglers, their abettors, &c. In one word, the government of Holland obliges itself to destroy the contraband trade.

16. This present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris, the 18th March, 1810.

(Signed) Champagne Duke of Cadore.

Admiral Verhuyl.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

Latest from Havana.

By the ship New York, captain Greenhill, arrived last evening, we have accounts from Havana to the 12th inst. through a respectable mercantile house in this city. When the New York sailed American produce was ruinously dull, particularly flour. Heavy shipments of sugar and coffee had been made to London, Liverpool, &c. which kept up the prices of these articles: produce and manufactures of Old Spain had risen very considerably; Catalonia wine from 50 to 100 dollars per pipe. The following extract is from an intelligent gentleman, dated

Havana, May 9, 1810.—The new government [Council of Regency] was proclaimed and acknowledged, with great and general joy, on the 27th ultimo. The change was the more acceptable to the people here, as their confidence had been weakened in the Supreme Junta of Seville; whose dispersion will have infused a new spirit of patriotism and energy into the loyal Spanish people—they will be satisfied as to the views of those whom they have entrusted. By caution in selecting of future officers, the Americans may be preserved. The change will, no doubt, favor our commerce here, as a reduction of duties and free trade may be expected between this island and all friends and neutrals, as speedily as new arrangements can be made.

LOST.

On Sunday evening last,

A Pearl Breast Pin with a topaz stone in the centre—the head square and a long shank. The finder shall receive Two Dollars on leaving it with Mr. Snowden.

June 2.

Salled Oil.

THE subscriber has just received a few boxes Salled Oil, which he will sell by the box or bottle.

June 2.

James M. Stewart.

To RENT,

And immediate possession given. A very commodious Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, all in good order, situated on King street, in the neighborhood of good water, and an excellent stand for business. Also, three other Brick Dwellings on the same street, one of which has a good warehouse for a grocery store and the situation equally good for business—the rents of all the above property will be made reasonable.

June 2.

Andrew Scholfield.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,

- 20 bales of Cotton.
- 10 hogheads 3d and 4th proof good West India Spirits.
- 20 do. Sugar, various qualities.
- 10 tierces New Rice.
- 5 hogheads Molasses.
- 5 do. Copperas.
- 2 do. Alum.
- 50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New England Rum.
- 20 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Tea.
- Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia Wines.
- 500 barrels of Herrings and Shad.
- 50 barrels Herrings, put up with particular care and salt-petred.
- 3000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.

July 2.

Sebastian Spring Tavern.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken the Tavern at Sebastian Spring, half way between Washington City and Alexandria, lately kept by Mr. A. Lindo, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with their custom in a style which he trusts will give satisfaction. He is furnished with the best Liquors, and will serve up reliables, &c. at the shortest notice.

May 29.

John Austin.

Star Fire Company.

THE Members of the Star Fire Company will meet at their regular meeting on Monday, at 5 o'clock, in order to choose the Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is required.

June 3.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will positively be sold, at public sale, at the premises, at twelve o'clock on Monday the 11th day of June, if fine; if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place, so much of the Tract of Land known by the name of

WEST GROVE.

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. The part proposed for sale lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and in the vicinity of the bridge. It includes some handsome acres for building; besides, several other advantages of situation. Terms of sale cash.

The above property will be sold at private sale at any time before the above mentioned day, on application to Richard M. Scott, Jr., Attorney or Francis Hammerley, Esquires.

The Commissioners.

June 1.

Domestic Manufacture Company.

THE fifth instalment of One Dollar on each share of Stock of the Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria, becomes due and payable on Tuesday next the fifth day of June, at their Warehouse on King near Pitt streets.

John MacLeod, Agent.

June 2.

A TOLL KEEPER

IS WANTED at the Occoquan Bridge immediately; none need apply without the most satisfactory proof of their honesty, integrity and sobriety. An elderly person without a family, who is a tradesman, such as a Taylor, Shoemaker, or Schoolmaster, would be the most suitable—as it would add income to himself, and be more agreeable to the owner. Apply at the town of Occoquan to

N. Ellicott.

May 30.

TO RENT,

THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by John Hogkin. Possession will be given the first of October.—To comment would be unnecessary; as the stand is so well known.

June 1.

Wanted to Hire,

An active BOY, between 12 and 16 years of age, to be employed as a waiter. He will be taken either by the month or year. To one of known good character the highest wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.

May 31.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th of June, 1809, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named JOSHUA TUCKER, about 19 years of age, dark hair and dark eyes, 5 feet 7 inches high. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said runaway, so that I get him again.

June 1.

John Johnston.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring, employing or carrying him off, as the law will be put in force against offenders.

May 31.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Chingtan and McGaw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 115, Burling Slip, New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition, until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 20th day of June next.

New York, May 22.—18

